smooth inner surface 17 supporting a first resonant sensor 19 spaced laterally apart from a second resonant sensor 20. A microphone 64 is further housed in the chest strap 16, and communicates with transmitter control circuitry housed therein, whose function will be described in greater detail below. Further, a battery housing 21 for securely storing batteries in a removable manner is provided within the chest strap 16 for providing portable electrical power for powering the transmitter control circuitry.

A receiver 14 is provided housing receiver control circuitry, as will be described in greater detail below, for receiving signals transmitted by the transmitter 12. It is anticipated that the receiver 14 will be used physically remotely from the transmitter 12, and would thereby be in wireless radio communication with the transmitter 12. It is further anticipated that a lighting means 22, shown herein as an incandescent illumination panel, would provide the functionality of a conventional "night-light" as well.

FIG. 3 shows in greater detail the transmitter control circuitry and receiver control circuitry. The transmitter control circuitry has a transmitter control central processing unit 60 including a conventional radio frequency transmitter 63 communicating with an antenna 66 and controlled by a conventional analog to digital microphone amplification circuit 62 in communication with a microphone 64. An on/off switch 61 controls the input of electrical power to both circuits 62, 63. A receiver control central processing unit 70 including a conventional radio frequency receiver 72 communicating with an antenna 74 and controlled by a conventional digital to analog speaker amplification circuit 73 in communication with a speaker 76. An on/off switch 78 controls the input of electrical power to both circuits 72, 73.

The transmitter 12 further incorporates a respiration monitor 30 for monitoring the respiration of the user as well as interacting with the transmitter control circuitry for transmitting a respiration alarm signal. The first resonant sensor 19 and second resonant sensor 20 are anticipated as being in physical contact with the chest of an infant. It is anticipated that the first resonant sensor 19 detects respiration and/or movement of the infant, while the second resonant sensor 20 detects heart rate or pulse. Such redundancy will allow for prevention of "false" alarming should the infant move during sleep in a manner that prevents adequate communication with the sensors 19, 20. A signal processor 82 compares the respiration related signal pattern to a stored pattern, and monitors the heart rate or pulse as compared with an initial baseline measurement. A comparitor circuit 84 determines if either of the measured characteristic fall below an alarm point, and generate an alarm output impulse 86 that communicates with the conventional radio frequency transmitter 63, forming an--

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested.

The present claims were rejected by the examiner under 35 U.S.C. 103 based upon various combinations of *O'Dwyer, Teodorescue et al.*, and *Tao.* It is felt that the differences between the present invention and all of these references are such that rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 103, in addition to any other art, relevant or not, is also inappropriate. However, by way of additional argument application wishes to point out that it is well established at law that for a proper *prima facie* rejection of a claimed invention based upon obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103, the cited